

THE SHADOWS DEEPEN

AROUND THE COFFIN BY THE SEA.

The President Trembling on the Verge of the Dark Abyss—Another Rigger Occurs and More Expected.

The Situation Critical.

ELKHORN, September 18.—An official bulletin says: At the examination of the President at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 98, pulse 102 and respiration 18. There was no perceptible fever in the night, the pulse ranging from 102 to 104. The cough was less troublesome than on previous nights and the expectoration unchanged. He is able to take the nourishment and stimulants required without gastric disturbance, nor has there been any evidence of mental aberration during the night.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

The evening bulletin says: The President, though quite weak, has passed a quiet day. There has been no recurrence of the chills or mental disturbance. At 9 A. M. a slight fever occurred and began to subside at 11 A. M., at which time the temperature was 100; pulse 110; respiration 20. There has been no increase in the cough or change in the character of the expectoration. At the evening examination the temperature was 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 20.

ANOTHER RIGGER.

7:35 P. M.—A colored waiter in the President's cottage says the President had another chill shortly after the evening dressing. He says it was quite severe and lasted about ten minutes. Drs. Bliss and Lanyon are at the cottage. The night cannot be said to be quiet.

8 P. M.—Attorney General MacVane has just returned from Franklyn Cottage, and says, while he did not see either of the attending surgeons, he understood that the President had another slight chill, lasting about ten minutes.

At this hour, 10:25 P. M., the President is resting quietly and more comfortable. His pulse is 122 and temperature somewhat above normal. There is no improvement in his general condition and the gravest apprehensions prevail.

THE FOLLOWING WAS SENT TO-NIGHT:

To Lord, London:—The President passed a comparatively quiet and comfortable day, but this evening he had another chill of shorter duration than that of yesterday, but sufficient to increase the very great anxiety already existing. He has also been slowly growing weaker, and the attending surgeons are the gravest apprehensions.

REVIEW OF THE DAY.

The President's condition at the morning dressing was comparatively favorable, but the more cautious did not entertain a sanguine opinion that the patient was safely beyond the effects of yesterday's rigor. The morning passed very comfortably, and Judge Advocate General Swain went so far as to express the opinion that the President was having the most favorable Sunday which he had passed for several weeks.

Information obtained from one of the attending surgeons was that the President was having a reasonably comfortable day, and the indications warranted the opinion that no complication need be immediately apprehended.

At noon Dr. Boynton said he felt rather depressed, and that the temperature of the evening had reached 100, as it was conclusive evidence that he had considerable vitality left, and would appear to indicate a reaction from the depression caused by yesterday's disturbances. The cough has improved, and it is thought the patient will be able to become more comfortable.

There were great fears early this morning that a rigor would occur, and in order to obviate its developments the attending surgeons ordered applications of ice to the forehead, and the patient was cooled by the use of ice.

There were indications of cooling of the extremities, but hot applications brought on an increase of temperature and the coolness gradually wore away without producing a chill. Had a rigor occurred this morning, it is thought, the patient is extremely enfeebled.

Dr. Hamilton went home to-night, and will return on Tuesday. Col. Corbin also left for Washington. With the exception of the renewed efforts which have been made to keep the temperature from falling below a normal range, the day passed without even a sign of extraordinary character. Notwithstanding the comparatively favorable condition of the patient noted in the evening bulletin, in less than an hour after its issuance another rigor occurred, lasting about ten minutes.

In comparison with the one yesterday it was light, though as Dr. Bliss remarked to-night, it was severe enough.

Dr. Boynton said compared with yesterday, there is a slight improvement. The low pulse and temperature, sound sleep and freedom of cough and expectoration were indications of very low state of vitality and cannot be considered favorable symptoms. The cough, however, is stronger than yesterday, and the patient is unable to take food and stimulants without gastric disturbance.

At 11 o'clock there was a rise in the temperature and the pulse reached 120. The cough returned and he expected considerable quantities of pus. He also had a severe chill. To-night at 6 o'clock he had a chill, lasting ten minutes, his pulse reaching 140. It is now 122.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL

POPULARITY OF SERGEANT MASON.

His Address in Defense of His Act. Fatal Case of Pyemia Parallel With the President's—The Boyd-Sherwood Scandal.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Application was made by the Bell Brothers, a few days ago, for permission to take the photograph of Sergeant Mason. Numerous applications have been made to them by parties North for copies. General Ayres refused the request, saying that he did not think it proper to make a hero of Mason for attempting to take the life of the prisoner of fifty millions of people, who was at the time in jail and defenseless; that he regarded the act of Mason as cowardly, and did not think it would be right for him to aid in any way to lionize him. Other photographers have been written to, especially from the South, asking for copies of the photograph. The demand for them is far in excess of the demand for those of Guitau.

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TRAGEDY AT PITTSBURGH.

Probable Wife Murder and a Successful Escape.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 17.—One of the most horrible tragedies that has ever been added to the criminal records of this city occurred at 8 o'clock this morning in the East End. The horror was of double importance, since it embraces a villainous, and possibly successful attempt to take the life of a woman, and the subsequent suicide of the jealous man who tried to murder her. Andrew Kountzman is the name of the person who wrought the evil deed. He is a little German, forty-seven years of age, and followed the business of a shoe maker. His moral character was of a low degree, and he has been in jail a number of times for petty criminal offenses. About three months ago he was sent to jail for stealing lumber. He remained there until last Tuesday, when he somehow managed to break away from the keepers. While yet in jail he learned that his wife had taken several lovers in order to maintain a comfortable position, and he was determined to avenge himself on the man who was a very jealous killer, because very angry and threatened to kill her when he got out. He told this to the jail authorities a number of times, and they evidently feared he might put the threat into execution, when he tried to get into the saloon of John Miller, just below his own house. Failing in this, he went into his own house, and proceeded up stairs, saw one of the boarders, named Joe Mentzer, sitting there reading a paper. Mentzer's back was toward him, and he saw a knife in his hand. He then ran down stairs, and finding his wife in the yard, assaulted her with a piece of iron before she had fully recognized him. He struck her twice on the head, causing a fracture of the skull each time. The unfortunate woman sank to the ground in a pool of blood, while the murderous husband, with a look of triumph, scattered the blood about the floor in all directions. Once in an upper room, he had made his way to a low lounge, where he continued to cut himself until he became so weak that he fell back and expired in a few minutes. After his wife had been chopped until he was scarcely recognizable.

Meantime the body of Mrs. Kountzman had been found by Mrs. Bollinger, a neighbor, and the alarm was at once given. The news spread like wildfire, and in the space of half an hour the police were on the scene. They found the body of the woman in a pool of blood, and the body of the man in a low lounge. The police are now searching for the knife which was used in the murder.

As the blood-splattered floor in a grimy room he ran around to the front of the house and up stairs, slashing his throat with a knife. He then ran down stairs, and finding his wife in the yard, assaulted her with a piece of iron before she had fully recognized him. He struck her twice on the head, causing a fracture of the skull each time. The unfortunate woman sank to the ground in a pool of blood, while the murderous husband, with a look of triumph, scattered the blood about the floor in all directions. Once in an upper room, he had made his way to a low lounge, where he continued to cut himself until he became so weak that he fell back and expired in a few minutes. After his wife had been chopped until he was scarcely recognizable.

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WORRY OF THE WIRES.

Complaints of Inadequate Facilities Furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company for Transmitting Messages.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The following correspondence explains itself: NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, September 16. To General Thomas Eckert, General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company: DEAR SIR:—Very serious complaints are being made to me that the facilities for transmitting telegraphic dispatches between this Exchange and the West are entirely inadequate for the volume of business now being transacted. I desire to call your immediate attention to this matter, and to respectfully request that such additional wires and other facilities may be provided as shall promptly meet the requirements of the members of this exchange. Respectfully yours, F. H. PARKER, President Produce Exchange, New York.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1881. To F. H. Parker, President Produce Exchange, New York: DEAR SIR:—I am this morning in receipt of your letter of yesterday, which, however, first came to my notice in the newspapers before I reached my office. Permit me to say I can hardly consider your course in publishing the dispatches as entirely possible for you to receive a reply to it consistent with commercial courtesy. I shall therefore give a similar publicity to this letter, that the company may be saved from the reflections the unequalled terms of your contract have been due to throw upon it. The facilities of this company for the transmission of dispatches to and from the West are more than adequate to the demands of ordinary business, but the delays which have occurred during the past few months have been due to extraordinary causes, which were entirely unforeseen, and against which it was impossible for us to make immediate provision, viz: First—The attempted assassination of the President created a demand upon us for the transmission of messages, and our duty to give the first attention. Second—The forest fires in the Middle and Western States have caused great interruptions to our wires, in some instances prostrating all our trunk lines and cutting us off from any communication with Chicago and other Western produce markets. The authentic reports of the devastation of which these fires have been the cause, and through which our lines pass give sufficient evidence of the difficulty we have had in coping with troubles entirely beyond human control.

Third—The increase in the number of commercial messages has been beyond the natural growth of business expected, being more than 50 per cent above that of the same season of any year in the company's history, and far beyond any reasonable anticipations. This enormous increase has pressed for immediate transmission during about five hours of the business day, and the very prompt service the company has been rendering has so increased the expectations of that class of customers that nothing short of immediate transmission will satisfy them.

The first and second of the causes are entirely temporary, but connected with the latter have been the use of such magnitude that no provision the Western Union Telegraph could have made would have been sufficient to insure the same precision in its business as under other circumstances. We are, however, making every effort to transmit our messages with the utmost dispatch. Our employees are rendering faithful and efficient service, and our facilities are being increased as far as possible, and in view of the circumstances above recited and of the fact that to erect wires for distances so great, for example, as between Chicago and this point, is a work of time, we have decided to accept from the public at large and from all business men especially, a reasonable degree of consideration.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS T. ECKERT, Vice President and Gen'l. Manager.

LOST ON THE LAKE. CHICAGO, September 17.—There is no doubt but that the schooner D. A. Van Valkenburg, founded on Thursday night on Lake Michigan, between Jacksonport and White Fish Bay. All hands were lost except Thomas Breen, a sailor, who went to the first news of her destruction. The crew consisted of Captain Andrews, Keith and four seamen, Hennessy, Curtis, Breen and unknown man. The vessel struck the rocks, and the crew took to the boat, which capsized. The vessel left here Tuesday evening for Buffalo with 10,000 bushels of corn, the vessel's cargo valued at \$25,000, all fully insured.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. TURKON, A. T., September 18.—The report that Eskimindin, the Apache Chief, took a large number of men and ammunition to this place when he returned from San Pedro is contradicted by the best authority. Deputy Sheriff J. C. Crook followed the Chief a mile from town and examined his wagon and found three guns and a small amount of ammunition. Three companies of the First Cavalry, with all their stock and accoutrements, arrived at El Paso Friday morning. They leave immediately for Fort Wingate, and from there will proceed to Fort Apache. Four more companies arrived this morning at El Paso, and Captain Hoyle bound for the same place.

RAILROAD STRIKE. YONKERS, O., September 18.—The shifting crew in the yard of the New York and Erie Railroad, who were on strike this morning for an increase of pay, the breakmen asked for \$2 a day, instead of \$1.50, and for pay for extra time. The conductors asked for \$70 a month instead of \$60. In all about thirty men quit work, and about five miles of the track are filled with freight cars, making a serious blockade. The answer to this request was that unless they returned work they would be discharged and men put in their place. This evening the strikers are collected about the yards, but no trouble is apprehended.

DIAMONDS FIRE. WASHINGTON, N. J., September 18.—The Star Parlor Organ Company's and Beatty's immense organ factories were totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, partially insured. Four hundred men were thrown out of employment.

DO YOU EXPECT ONE? WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18.—Checks for the payment of quarterly interest of four per cent bonds will be mailed to holders of bonds September 30. They aggregate 55,000 in number, the amount of interest money represented being \$7,357,000.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP. AN AUTHENTIC TESTIMONY. GENTLEMEN:—For five years I have been troubled with itching of the scalp, and have tried almost every known remedy, all proving worthless. Seeing Burnett's Ointment advertised, and having heard that it was a cure, I purchased a box, and after using it for a few days the itching was completely removed, and no itching whatever remains.

Y. F. CAVES, Kansas City, Mo. Burnett's Ointment is the best.

TRANS-ATLANTIC NEWS.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Saturday and Adjournment—The Methodist Episcopal Council—General Foreign News Notes.

DUBLIN, September 17.—On the resumption of the National League Convention, Parnell announced a resolution calling upon farmers to prove their sympathy with the laborers by raising dwellings for them and enabling them to live in something like decency and comfort. This was the outcome of the conference between the League Executive and the laborers' delegates.

Parnell stated that it had been agreed the Labor Delegates should choose three men, one of whom the Land League would place upon its Executive Committee. The Land League also accept certain rules made by the laborers for local branch leagues.

The resolution of Parnell calling upon farmers to prove their sympathy with laborers, etc., was unanimously adopted. Rev. J. Green, of the Southern Church, read a paper on the missionary work of Methodism abroad.

Upon the suggestion of a Missionary conference to obviate rivalry and confusion between the different Methodist bodies in the work of conversion, Mr. Reid, of America, said he had only been able to find one case of collision of this kind, and it should not go forth to the world that there were dissensions.

Methodist Episcopal Conference. LONDON, September 17.—Bishop Payne, of Baltimore, presided at the Methodist Episcopal Council to-day. Resolutions condemning the opium traffic, with an addendum, calling on the government to deliver the country from the guilt of supporting it, was passed.

Bishop Peck strongly advocated both the resolution and addendum. Rev. J. Green, of the Southern Church, read a paper on the missionary work of Methodism abroad.

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RUSSIAN JEWS. ST. PETERSBURG, September 18.—A deputation of Jews, representing different towns, have arrived here and are consulting in regard to an interview with General Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior. They intend to present a petition praying for the official public declaration of liberty for all creeds, and the suspension in the meantime of the laws sanctioning the expulsion of Jews from certain localities.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS. LONDON, September 17.—Previous to the closing of the Trades Union Congress to-day a letter from the American Minister Lowell, was read, thanking the Congress for the friendly and sympathetic feelings it had expressed relative to President Garfield.

A resolution was passed calling on Parliament to act actively prohibiting commercial "cornering."

MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, September 17.—The President's speech at the opening of Congress yesterday, congratulates the Nation on the peace and prosperity enjoyed. Says that friendly relations exist with all foreign countries, and refers to the wounding of President Garfield as a deplorable misfortune.

EGYPT. CAIRO, September 18.—The leading natives throughout the country are petitioning for the convention of notables. This was one of the demands of the colonels. Cherif Pasha favors the scheme and states that he intends to grant what he considers fair claims of the army. He will then arrange for the removal of regiments from Cairo.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT BOSTON. BOSTON, September 17.—During a quarrel this afternoon between Harry Forbes and George W. Townsend, a well known marine diver, Forbes shot Townsend through the neck, then shot himself in the head and fell dead. Townsend will probably die.

DESCENDANTS OF BARON VON STEUBEN. BERLIN, September 18.—Emperor William has sanctioned the acceptance by the descendants of Baron Von Steuben of an invitation to attend the Yorktown centennial celebration. The descendants are all officers in the Prussian Army.

IRISH AFFAIRS. DUBLIN, September 17.—There is a very bitter feeling between the people and police. One of the latter was set upon and murdered by a mob in Dublin, Thursday night, while assisting in the arrest of a drunkard.

FRANCE. PARIS, September 17.—Le Napoleon, organ of Prince Jerome Napoleon, denies the statement that the Prince is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claim to the leadership of the Bonapartists.

LONDON WOOL SALES. LONDON, September 18.—At the wool sales yesterday 7,000 bales were offered, chiefly Silesy and New Zealand. Better competition. Prices firm.